इंटरनेट मानक

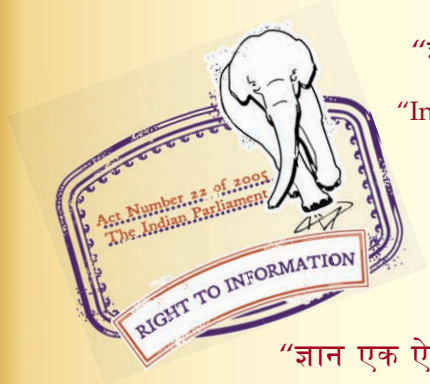
Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

"जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार"
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
"The Right to Information, The Right to Live"

"पुराने को छोड नये के तरफ"
Jawaharlal Nehru
"Step Out From the Old to the New"

IS 6960 (1973): Catheters, Metal, Female [MHD 3: Obstetric and Gynaecological Instruments and Appliances]



"ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण"
Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda
"Invent a New India Using Knowledge"

"ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है"
Bhartṛhari—Nītiśatakam
"Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen"

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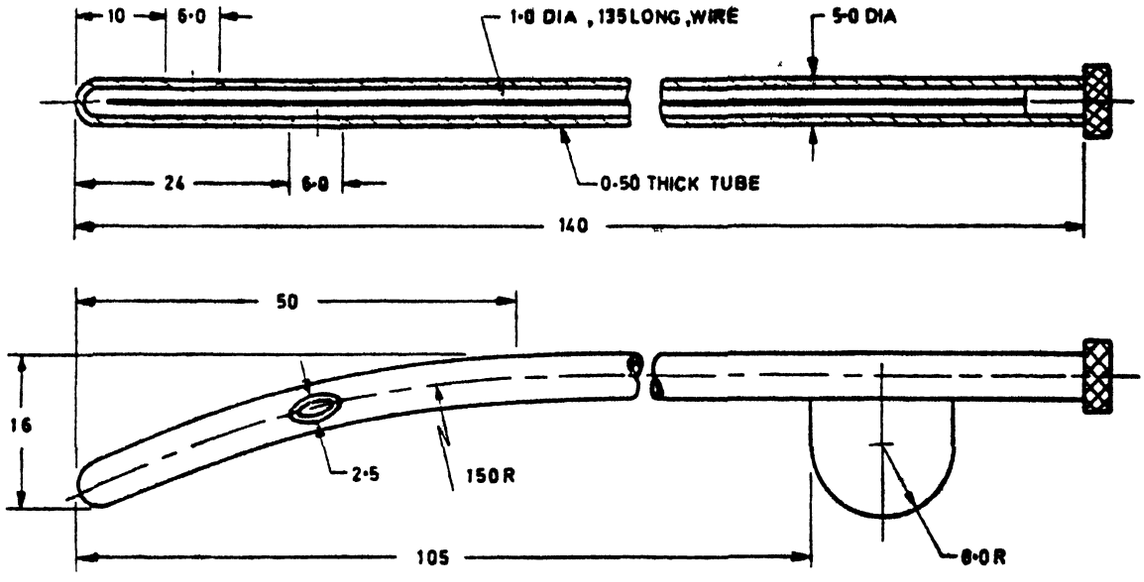
UDC 615 472 5 618 1-72

Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR CATHETERS, METAL, FEMALE

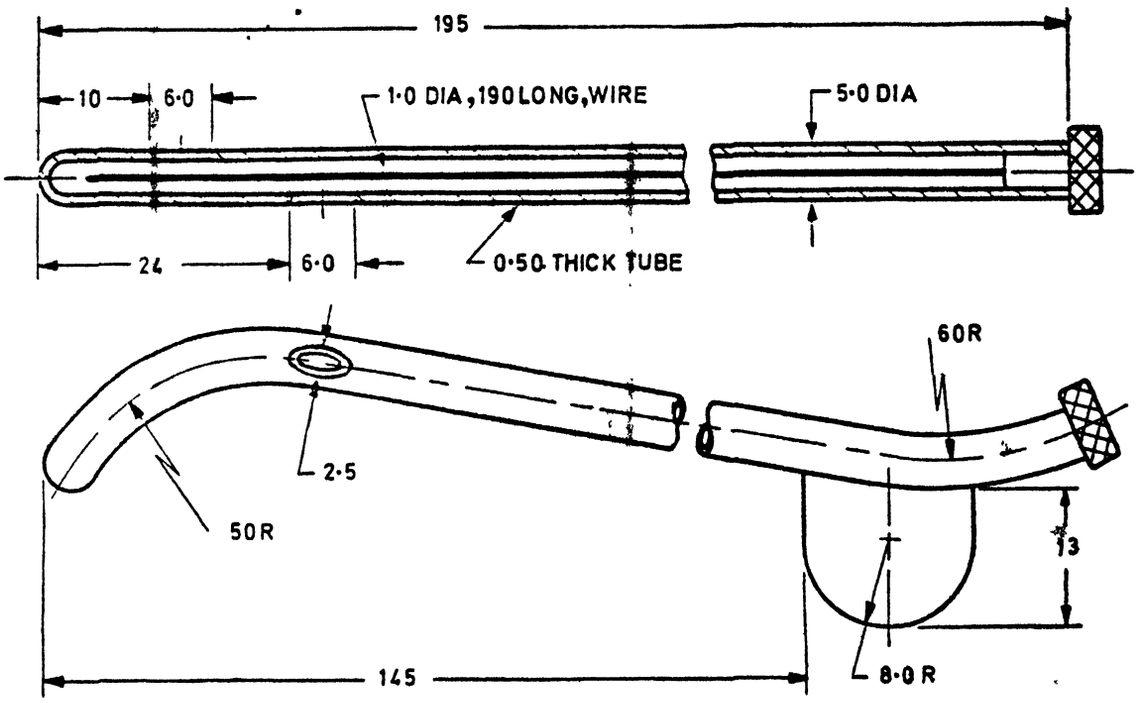
1. **Scope** — Dimensional and other requirements for metal catheters, female, Types 1 and 2.

2. **Shape and Dimensions** — As shown in Fig. 1 and 2.



All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 CATHETER, METAL, FEMALE, TYPE 1



All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 2 CATHETER, METAL, FEMALE, TYPE 2

Adopted 10 June 1973

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110001

3. Material

3.1 *Catheter* — Stainless steel of Designation 04Cr18Ni10 or 07Cr18Ni9 of IS : 6911-1972 'Specification for stainless steel plate sheet and strip' or brass (minimum 60 percent copper).

3.2 *Stilett* — Hard-drawn stainless steel wire or brass wire.

4. Workmanship and Finish

4.1 All the surfaces of the catheter shall be free from burrs, pits, cracks and other defects.

4.2 Stilett, supplied one for each catheter, shall be smooth, bright and free from kinks and shall slide smoothly into the cannula.

4.3 The holes shall be well formed and shall not be sharp.

4.4 The closed tip of the catheter shall be rounded and hemispherical.

4.5 The brazing shall be neat and sound.

4.6 The catheters made of stainless steel shall be passivated and polished bright.

4.7 The catheter made of brass shall be plated chromium over nickel conforming to Service Grade 2 of IS : 4827-1968 'Specification for electroplated coatings of nickel and chromium on copper and copper alloys'.

5. Tests

5.1 *Corrosion Resistance Test (for Stainless Steel Only)* — Scrub the catheter with soap and warm water, rinse in hot water and then dip in 95 percent ethyl alcohol. Dry the catheter. Immerse in copper sulphate

[redacted]

The copper sulphate solution shall be made up as follows:

Copper sulphate ($CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$)	4·0 g
Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) (sp gr 1·84)	10·0 g
Distilled water [*see* IS : 1070-1960 Specification for water, distilled quality (*revised*)]	90·0 ml

There shall be no red stains or spots on the instrument but dulling of the polished surface may be permitted.

6. Marking — Mark with the following:

a) Manufacturer's name, initials or recognized trade-mark; and

b) The words 'SS' if made of stainless steel.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 JULY 1980

TO

IS : 6960-1973 SPECIFICATION FOR CATHETERS, METAL, FEMALE

Alteration

(*Page* 2, *Clause* **5.1**) — Substitute the following for the existing clause:

"**5.1** *Corrosion Resistance Test (for Stainless Steel Only)* — Test the sample in accordance with IS : 7531-1975 ' Method for boiling and autoclaving test for corrosion resistance of stainless steel surgical instruments '. The sample shall show no sign of corrosion after the test. "

(CPDC 25)

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